SUNDAY, AUGUST 5, 1883.

The regular circulation of THE SUN for the

week ending Aug. 4, 1883, was: .158,810 Thursday . 146,895 Friday . .145,885 Saturday .

Total for the week ....

### Offices in Perpetuity.

At the annual Convention of the Civil Ser vice Reform Association in Newport on Monday, Mr. GEORGE WILLIAM CURTIS, Presi dent of the association, announced that the special object to which the civil service reformers would now devote their attention was the repeal of the United States statutes which limit the terms of most subordinate

civil officers to four years. This is practically a declaration in favor of making the tenure of most offices perpetual. A large body of permanent officeholders would thus be established. They would soon come to be a distinct class of the community, with peculiar personal and political interests, and, to a great extent, devoid of

sympathy with popular sentiment. We presume that under the proposed scheme the tenure would be expressly limited to good behavior; but this limitation, except in the case of Judges, is apt to prove axtremely unsatisfactory in practice. If an officer is entitled to hold his place during good behavior, he is entitled not to be removed unless he behaves badly; and who is to determine whether he has behaved badly or not? If the decision is left by law to his immediate superior officer, without any control, it may be exercised in the most arbitrary and unjust manner. The cause assigned for removal may in reality be no adequate cause at all. But if, on the other hand, the alleged misconduct is required to be established against the officer by something like legal proof, in the course of a judicial or quasi-judicial proceeding, the system will be so cumbrous that removals will prove extremely difficult, and it will be easier to let an incompetent person remain in office than to take all the trouble required to get him out.

As to the Judges of the United States, the constitutional provision that they shall hold their offices during good behavior has come to mean in practice that they shall hold their offices for life unless they commit some impeachable offence. The misconduct which leads to the impeachment of a Judge must needs be very grave. Surely, it would be unwise to make the removal of an incompetent clerk or Postmaster equally difficult.

The term of four years to which the so called civil service reformers now so strenuously object offers a convenient mode of getting rid of many inadequate officers whose continuance in the public service is undesirable, although they may not be liable to any charge of positive delinquency.

Perpetuity in office cannot be admitted in any genuine reform of the civil service.

## The Episcopal Church.

A centenary which will engage the wides and the deepest interest will be celebrated next October in Philadelphia. On the third of that month the centennial convention of the Protestant Episcopal Church in the United States will convene in Christ Church.

It is the fit place for the assembly, and for the celebration of the hundredth anniversary of the founding of the American branch of the Anglican Church. At Christ Church, Philadelphia, the first convention was held one hundred years ago. Within its walls the Book of Common Prayer used by the American Church was ratifled; at its font was baptized Bishop WRITE, the patriarch of the American Church, and under its chancel his

The church was built in 1727, and stands to-day substantially as it was when dedicated, being still one of the most creditable specimens of church architecture in the United States. In anticipation of the meetof the convention next autumn, the vestry have gone to a very considerable expense to restore the old edifice as nearly as ossible to its appearance in 1783, changes having been made in its interior arrangements, and those only, during the present century. These restorations will more closely bring to mind the days when WASHINGTON occupied a pew in Christ Church during the time that the seat of Government was at Philadelphia, when BENJAMIN FRANKLIN and ROBERT MORRIS were members of its vestry, and when Bishop WHITE was its rector.

But the convention which will meet within its walls next October will be very different from that first general convention which assembled there one hundred years ago. Then there were present only two Bishops and seventeen clergymen, representatives of a small communion. Now there are sixty-two Bishops and about thirty-five hundred clergymen of the Episcopal Church in the United States, and they represent a communion which has grown to be one of the most powerful and numerous in the Union. and which is to-day advancing at a more rapid rate than at any time within its history.

The religious ideas which were most dominant in this country until within the last half century were hostile to the Anglican Church, and to all ritualism. The Puritans hated that Church, against which they were rebels, with scarcely less bitterness than Rome itself. The Dutch settlers were opposed to it in creed, and the religious doctrines which made the most rapid progress just after the Revolution led the mass of the people away from Anglicanism. The Episcopal Church was a comparatively select communion, to which belonged certain old families of English descent, and a body of people who were more or less separated from the rest by riches and by social barriers. At least, that was so throughout a large part of the United States

The great camp meeting revivals of the early part of this century determined the Church relations and fixed the religious views and practices of the majority of the people, besides those already committed to Congregationalism and Presbyterianism. They made of them Methodists and Baptists, two communions which still include the vast majority of Protestants in the United States. The Episcopal Church was regarded with aversion to a wide extent as a body of supposed aristocratic and priestly pretensions hostile to democracy in religion and the State. The prevailing sentiment was in favor of the congregational system of Church order, or of the freedom of individual expression allowed in the Church of WESLEY and WHITEFIELD. Meeting houses built in the plainest manner, and with the intention of avoiding the coclesiastical architecture which ritualism developed, were erected in every town and hamlet, and the number of Episcopal churches was small.

The Roman Catholic Church, though plant ed in Maryland at the foundation of the colony, did not make great progress until the Irish immigration had begun. By the mass of the old settlers it was regarded with a superstitions horror. Ritualism, therefore, had

small hold on the United States up to the and of the first quarter of this century. The religious development of the country was in different direction. The mass of the people were as unfamiliar with the ritual of the Church as they were with the usages of kingly courts, and were about as averse from the one as from the other. They were Calvinists or Wesleyans.

Within fifty years, however, a very radical sligious change has taken place. The comnunion in this country which is now most numerous by far is the Roman Catholic, and it is the one which is most steadily gaining strength, especially by immigration. During twenty-five years, too, the Episcopal Church has been making a very remarkable progross. It has in that time greatly increased the number of its communicants, but it has gained far more in engaging the sympathies of the Protestant public. Its churches now are regularly attended by many times the number of people who could be included in a census of its communicants. It is advancing in New England against Puritanism, and in other regions of the country against Congregationalism and Presbyterianism. Its ritual appeals to the more cultivated religious tastes, and its ecclesiastical order insures a stability which attracts conservatism.

There is about its churches, too, a social atmosphere which exercises a powerful influence in its favor. As families get up in the world they are apt to like to be in that atmosphere, and therefore the Episcopal Church is drawing recruits from the Baptists and Methodists, the communions of the socially humble in so great part. How large a proportion of the attendants on the services of the Episcopal churches were brought up under other and antagonistic religious influences, we can only guess; but they are probably many more than a half. Very likely they are three-fourths. The great gains of that Church have been in its drafts from other communions during the last twenty-five years, and the tendency toward It is now stronger than ever. The influence it exercises is not measured by the aggregate of its communicants, which is small compared with that of the Baptists or the Methodists, but by the growing popularity of its liturgy and ecclesiastical order among very many thousands who are not directly included within its membership, but who prefer worship at its churches.

Undoubtedly the movement which Dr. Pusey led in England has had a powerful revivifying influence on the Church. It has made the pastors more carnest and more aggressive, and the Church has received a new vitality. But it is also because the Episcopal communion offers a home for very various religious opinions that the Church has proved so attractive of recent times. The lifferences of thought about religious matters among its clergy and laity are wide enough to make half a dozen sects like those which are so numerous in this country. Dr. MORGAN DIX, Dr. HENRY C. POTTER, Dr. PHILLIPS BROOKS, Dr. TYNG, and Mr. HEBER NEWTON represent parties widely separated, and yet they are all included in the one Church.

The convention which will meet in Christ Church at Philadelphia next October will celebrate a most encouraging progress and very striking religious change; and perhaps the rejoleing of the commemoration will prevent the clashing of parties within the Church, parties which have become so divergent that at last pretty radical skepticism has its representatives and advocates Yet to draw the lines more tightly may be

# Legislation on Color Blindness.

On both sides of the Atlantic public attenion has been awakened to the dangers resulting from defective sight on the part of mployees on railways or in the navy and merchant marine. Notwithstanding the resistance naturally offered by persons disqualified through color blindness for certain luties, and by corporations which resent the obligation to pay for a surgical examination, the movement has gained so much impetus that it is proposed to create an inter-State commission for testing visual power on all international commission for providing uniform standards of color and criteria of visual acuteness. All the facts bearing on this important subject have been recently reprinted n a pamphlet made up of extracts from the Railway Review.

Repeated experiments have shown that we

are forced to use red and green marine sig-

nal lights to designate a vessel's direction of motion, and red lights, at all events, on railways to indicate danger. No other color is available for such purposes, and the substiution of form for color is impracticable. These fundamental facts being indisputable, it becomes a matter of great moment to the security of the community to ascertain what proportion of the men employed on railways and vessels are Lable to distinguish the colors mentioned. It results from an examina tion of more than 30,000 persons by Dr B. Joy JEPPRIES, that this defect exists in about four per cent, of males, although among females it is ingly rare. Conclusions almost identica are reached by the ophthalmic surgeons who have prosecuted similar investigations on a large scale in Sweden, Holland, and Great Britain. So far as railroad employees in this country have been tested by medical experts, about 3 per cent. have been found to be affected by color blindness. It has also been demonstrated by experience in the United States, as well as in Europe, that the existence of this dangerous defect in vision can only be detected with certainty by scientific tests applied by experts; that is to say, by surgeons who have made a special study of color blindness, and are legally authorized to conduct an examination.

Not only has the community a right to de nand that persons incapable of distinguish ing danger and safety signals shall not e employed in posts for which perfect vision is indispensable, but it is also interested in the enforcement of a color standard. It is owing to the marked variations in hue of the glasses used that railroad officials and asters of vessels have been disposed to deny the existence of color blindness, or at leas to dispute the necessity of scientific tests. t should be borne in mind that those who are blind to red or green may yet be able to recognize yellow and blue. Now, many of the supposed green lights manufactured for vessels and railways have a strong bluish tinge; others, again, have a decided infusion of yellow. But why, it may be asked, should not a blue or yellow light be substituted for a green light, when the purpose is to show a safety signal? For the reason that the light s obscured by the blue color, while the pale yellowish green is easily confounded with the ordinary white light. Seeing, therefore, that we need in signals at once intensity of light and distinctness of color, it is highly desirable that our States should agree with one another upon some definite standards of color for railway signals, and that this country should enter into a corresponding ompact in regard to marine signals with

It is satisfactory to know that concerted measures of the kind just mentioned are likely to be taken. Three years ago a royal

ther commercial nations.

commission in Belgium advocated the calling of an international association in Europe for the application of tests for color blindness upon railroads. Again, in the colorblind laws of Sweden, which went into operation on the first day of this year, the necessity of international arrangements for the control of defective vision in the merchant marine is distinctly pointed out. We find, too, that in the legislative session of 1881 there was laid before the Massachusetts Railroad Committee a bill directing the Governor to invite all the other States to take part in an inter-State commission for the purpose of deciding upon standard methods of testing the visual power and color perception of railroad employees. The resolution falled to pass, but there is reason to believe that public opinion has since become highly favorable to the project. We observe, also, that the Naval Committee recommended to the Forty-seventh Congress a joint resolution authorizing the appointment of American delegates to an international congress to be held for the purpose of establishing a general system of examinations for color blindness in the merchant marine, and uniform color standards for signals used at sea. This resolution had not been reached when the Forty-seventh Congress adjourned, a thing to be regretted, since it is evident from the resolutions adopted at the international medical congresses held at Amsterdam in 1879 and at London in 1881, that the maritime nations of Europe are awaiting the action of this country in order to take precautions against visual defects the importance of which to life and property is now generally recognized.

#### A Mother and a Daughter.

Two correspondents, both women, come to us for advice, and both relate a story of neglect and ill-treatment at the hands of their near kin, upon whom they are dependent. Both of them, too, write like women of much more than average cultivation. Their letters are the letters of educated ladies. The one is a mother, who complains of indignities suffered at the home of her son, and the other is a daughter who groans under the drudgery to which she is compelled to submit because of the injustice of her mother.

Such are their cases as described by the two women, one of whom writes from a distant State, the other from near at hand. But we will let each tell her own story, beginning with the mother neglected and insulted:

"In my old age I have for some time been de pendent on my son, who, so far as I know his business, is quite able to support me. My lodg-ing and food are comfortable and sufficient, but not ing enough, but my perplexity and distress are made al most insupportable by the daily sneers and insults of my own child. His wife is in the country, and has some sympathy when present. Of her family I will say nothing. The law will not permit saidle, even if I were so disposed. To appeal to the Charity Commissioner would be to put my son to open shame and injure his business. Homes for the aged cannot be sought for the ame reason, and because they are full.

"There are, no doubt, many old persons in equally bad circumstances, and my own situation I accept with thankfulness to Gop for the comforts afforded me and with hope for the future. But to a woman in years the insults named almost cause despair. Some indefinable impulse leads me to ask Tuk Sux for a suggestion which nay remedy my trouble, for which I will be most thank ful, and I have no doubt it may be a relief to others is

This seems a very hard, a very touching case, but that of the suffering daughter is nearly as bad, for she also is not young:

"I have seen so many wise hints in answer to your correspondents that I write to ask your advice. I was corn a lady. As long as my father lived I had not to work. Since his death I have been obliged for five years to do the most degrading drudgery in a kitchen, working and working for a large family year in and year out.
"I am growing old now, and feel hard work more every day. My father left large property, all to my mother, and she straightway gave the eldest son a farm and a large portion of the property. She now subjects the family to the most grinding work, and I propose to

go elsewhere and earn my living. Will you not tell me through the columns of you paper if there is not some kind of work a lady can ge outside of a hot kitchen? I cannot teach, but I can take care of children, or superintend a house where there are servants, or I can wait and serve a table nicely. I think there must be some kind of work in the world that is congenial to my taste. "W. T. M."

We do not doubt that there are many mothers dependent on their children, and against their dependence, and who feel that they are in the way in the families of the younger people. Perhaps, even if they are treated with all proper affection and delicacy, their sensitiveness may make them unhappy. They feel that they are a burden and so re garded. Consequently they may be prone to morbid suspicions, and quick to imagine cvil

where it has no real existence. It is true that with us veneration for pay ents is not common enough. There is little of that profound regard and religious respect for the head of the family which exist so conspicuously in France, for instance, where the father and mother never lose their authority, and must always be treated with

deference by their children. In very many of our families a wide gulf separates the newer from the older generation. The parents were brought up in a different social and moral atmosphere from that in which the children live. The parents may have struggled with poverty; the children may be rich and fashionable. The parents may be illiterate, or of a scanty education, while the children may be far better trained. The old people may lack elegance and even refinement in their manners, while the young may be pushing their way in a society which is very nice in its notions in that regard. The mother may be humble and awkward, bearing in her form and features the traces of hard work and early deprivation, while the daughter is shining as a queen of fashion.

Such contrasts are very frequent in New York. There are young women of society who take pains to keep their parents secluded, because of their unfamiliarity with the ways of the circles the daughters frequent. The old people may not be able to speak grammatically, and their early struggles with the world in an humble place may have left their marks on them too unmistakably. To put it bluntly, the child in her legance is ashamed of her parents in their simplicity and homeliness. They belong to totally different world from that in which is her ambition to move.

Of course, under such circumstances filial respect and veneration cannot be expected. The gulf between the two generations is so wide as to be impassable. The parent is an obstacle to the ambition of the child, a reminder of an humble origin she is anxious to conceal and forget. The parent is no longer the head of the house, but it is the child who rules and represents it. Fortunate it is for such families if the old and the new generation can live apart. There is no sympathy between them. The child's natural affection has been drowned in the gulf which separates child and parent. Snobbishness is stronger than filial love and respect.

From the letter of the mother who writes us we infer that there is no such gulf between her and her son. She express self like a woman of cultivation. But per haps she has brooded over her situation until she sees things with a diseased eye. However that may be, let her remember that bitterness and repining in age destroy the beautiful influences which gray hairs should exercise in a family. If her son treats her

with the indignity she describes he is a con temptible fellow, and she would be justified in demanding that she should receive the respect due her years and as a mother. Only let her be sure that her cause for complaint is real. A woman who talks of suicide at her

age is in a very morbid condition. The question of the daughter is more easily answered. Very likely it would be well for ber to break away from her home and earn her living elsewhere. Yet it is a sad and perilous thing for a woman advancing in years to go among strangers, especially when her life has been restricted to the duties of her mother's house. If she takes a place as a domestic, not having higher notions, even there she will be subjected to trials, and they may be harder to bear than the work which grinds her at home.

An intelligent woman of experience in donestic duties, capable, industrious, willing, and cheerful, will not find it difficult to get employment.

### The Grand Jury and the Coupon Frauds.

The outcome of the investigation into the oupon frauds in the Comptroller's office falls far short of the pretentious promises with which it was begun by the July Grand Jury in the Court of General Sessions. There has been a good deal of indefinite talk about the summary and extraordinary powers of the Grand Jury in the matter; yet practically that body has done nothing except to report to the Court four conclusions, some of which are not remarkable for originality or sense Let us review the results which the Grand Jury have reached. They declare:

"First—That if the payments of the city coupons had been made by a responsible bank or trust company, as was formerly the practice, no loss could have occurred to the city."

This conveys the idea that the security readily attainable by a private corporation in the payment of money obligations is so difficult of attainment in the finance department of a great municipal government, that the city ought to have recourse again to the agency of the banks and trust companies to pay the interest on the public debt. We beieve it is just as easy for the Comptroller's office to pay the coupons without loss as it would be for "any responsible bank or trust company."

In the next place the Grand Jury say:

Second-That if the payments for the city had been made by the City Chamberlain, as formerly, the city would have been protected from loss by the large bond of the Chamberlain, which the jury believe would apply n cases like the Cannott frauds."

This conclusion is purely speculative, and involves a legal opinion concerning the Chamberlain's bond, which would have more weight if it proceeded from the District Attorney or Corporation Counsel than it has coming from the Grand Jury, who are not themselves judges of the law.

The third conclusion is more direct and positive, and comprises an express recommendation:

"Third-This Grand Jury is of the opinion that a lashould be passed prohibiting any issue of the city's in-lebtedness other than in registered form, and they ecommend the conversion of all outstanding coup onds into registered stock."

In other words, the state of things in New York is such that the greatest city on the American continent cannot safely issue coupon bonds, although the national Government pays millions of interest on this form of security without inconvenience! Surely nobody but the members of this Grand Jury can believe that the safe payment of the coupons is a problem so difficult as to make it expedient to abandon the coupon system But the final proposition is one which the

severest critic will not be disposed to dispute: " Pourth-From the testimony before this Grand Jury they believe that the system and methods of bookkeep-ing in the Comptroller's office can and should be so hanged as to make a repetition of the late couper

# So say we all of us.

While President ARTHUR is being whirled n toward the wily Uncle Ruyus and his only greatest circus, some mean fellows are taking an unfair advantage of him in his absence. They set up FOSTER of Fostoria as a candidate for Vice-President on the next Republican icket kindly nutting Mr. ARTHUR at the head of it. We don't know of anything the President has done which deserves punishment of this kind. The Republicans ought to give him prove more deleterious than shrimp salad.

Those unfortunate people whose means do not allow them to live in New York all the year. and who are thus compelled to resort to Newport or Long Branch during the summe months, are especially deserving of pity just at present. It is perfectly cool in town, and even Mensively cool if one takes a voyage to Staten sland or Hoboken. Meanwhile the summer boarder is finding life a burden, and grouning over too large a quota of saleratus bread and inexhaustible fried pork. Dyspepsia haunts nim by day, and the persevering morquito by night. Some unfortunates are sitting on the plazzas of summer hotels, doubtful whether hav had better pay their bills or leave their uggage. Others are increasing their calves and unhappiness by climbing mountains. A the seaside resorts people are sitting about at evening in overcoats and misery. It is always too hot or cold out of New York. In New York It is just right or at least tolerable. Pity the poor wealthy person who can't stay in town through the summer!

Doting parents in this city who have prom ising sons with political aspirations have been for some time in doubt as to the best way to put their hopefuls upon the track. Some sort o apprenticeship must be served, but what shall it be? It is dangerous for a young man to be gin in his Assembly district, unless he is a good practical slugger. This has lately been at tested by the controversy between Mr. Mc-MANUS and Mr. BROGAN. The liquor business. long the royal road to political honors, is al-ready crowded. In fact, the doting parents were in doubt until the appearance of Mayor EDSON in politics. He has opened a new road o municipal preferment. All a young man has to do is to join the Product Exchange and wait for something to turn up. If he fails to make money on futures in oats or hogs, he may at least hope for a political future from the Mayor.

The various army officers and ex-officer who are in hiding to escape the law, occasion periodical excitements to their old comrade by reports that their whereabouts have been discovered. It is now asserted that Capt. How-GATE was seen last week near Piney Creek, in Maryland, where he used to have his hunting camp, fitted up with a part of his Signal Office spoils. Major Nickerson is also thought to be in Philadelphia, from a recent letter posted there. in which he reported to the War Department apparently with a view to his pay accounts o to not being dropped for desertion. But in Nickenson's case the probability is that he caused the letter to be mailed in Philadelphia by some friend; and there is nothing in the fact itself to remove the impression that he is out of the country.

Guatemala has made a contract with an American for 10,000 immigrants, who will loubtless be delivered with all convenient despatch. It would be well to see that these consignments arrive in good order and are satisactory to the purchasers, as some of our as sisted immigration, both from Asia and Europe has not proved wholly desirable. Peopling countries to order by contract is a singular in lustry; yet it may thus far be only the faint shadow of what it will one day become.

AMONG THE KALLISPELL

Country of the Finthends, Spekanes, and Nes Perces-Progress of Christianity and Civilization in the Northern Rockies.

FLATHEAD LAKE, M. T., July 25 .- About venty miles from the northern boundary of the United States, in the Territory of Montana etween the western slope of the Rockies and the more westerly chain of mountains known as the Occur d'Alone, and, as you travel furthe south, as the Bitter Root, lies the reservation which has been assigned to the tribe of Indians called the Flatheads; and probably no tribe have adapted themselves more to the manners of civilization at the expense of their former customs and habits than these. Why they are called Flatheads, no one in their part of the country seems to know. They do not flatten their children's heads, nor is there any trace or tradition among them of such a custom having been practised formerly; and as their Indian name is Selish, it is probable that the name of Flathead was given to them, as often happens in this country, through the unaccountable freak of some traveller. The reservation covers about one and a half

million acres, and the tribe number about 1,500 souls. The agency for the reservation is near its southern line, and is known as the Jocke Agency because it lies on the Jocko River Nobody seemed to know why a river in Montana came to be named the Jocko any more than why the Indians living on it were called Flatheads; but we learned at last that the person responsible for such a title was Jim Finn. He established himself on its banks pefore the year 1840, and the stream became to be known as Jim's Fork. Then the Jesuit Father de Smet settled in the neighborhood and, following his own language, he called i Jacques' Fork, which finally was contracted

The Northern Pacific Railroad passes through the reservation, and runs for eight or ten miles through a mountainous pass, where at one place the track rides upon a treatle nearly 250 feet high, before & comes into a country bearing evidence of the inhabitation of the Flathends. The Indian lands, like the greater portion of this part of Montana consist of detached mountain ranges all covered with evergreens, separated by rich and long valleys, level and rolling, or basin-shaped, as it happens, on which no trees grow except on the banks of the streams which come from the mountains and flow off into some of the larger rivers. The first valley encountered is the valley of the Jocko, and after that river has travelled for about thirty miles through one of the most picturesque mountai gorges in the West, the valley becomes a plain of lve or six miles in width and twenty in length At one end of this plain is situated the house of the agent, Major Ronan, and around tha are the first Indian farms. They raise wheat oats, corn, grass, and vegetables; and over the greater part of the prairie are scattered their droves of horses and cattle. As you come down from one of the mountain passes and see the farming land shut in by rail fences, the hay fields look like any in the country of white men. The grass is now being cut by mowing machines and the hay is raked by horse rake but on nearer approach the man sitting on the nowing machine or on the horse rake is found to be an Indian, as are all the other laborers pitching or loading hay.

Irrigation is necessary here only to a slight extent, although the crops would be im-proved if it were practised. The vegetable that flourishes best seems to be the potate though peas and cabbages and onions and cel-

ery are grown. Where we camped, at the upper end of the reservation, on the Flathead Lake, a lake of such broad and noble scenery as perhaps belongs to no other, an Indian brought in from his farm close by a large pall of strawborries. which were not very big but of most excellent flavor, and about a gallon of delicious cream His cattle were short-horns of first-rate quality Instead of their live stock being confined to horses as formerly, the Indians now pay con siderable attention to the breeding of cattle They had good stock to start with, and herd of as fine cattle are seen on their prairies as on any ranges in Montana. Each individual cattle owner has his own brand for his stock, and none of it is held in common by the tribe; and this is also the case with their other agricul-

The Flathead dwellings are about evenly divided between wigwams and log huts. The wigwams are no longer made of the bark of trees, but of good duck woven especially for the purpose, shaped like an enormous cloak, and wrapped around the old lodge poles. But even these are evidently soon to go out of us Many new huts are building close to where wigwams are standing, and on several of the huts lately finished could be seen the old discarded lodge poles leaning against the side of the house, where they will probably stay until taken down to be used in making a rail fence or to be split up for firewood. The huts are made of pine logs of from six inches to a foot in thickness with their sides hewn flat. and the ends neatly dovetailed into each other. Small poles are used for the roof, and these are covered with clay, which bakes hard and mooth and makes an excellent roofing. Such a house has a neat and comfortable air.

Of course, in such an enormous tract of land inhabited by so few people, only a very small portion can be cultivated, but it is none the less true that the Flathead tribe owe their support almost entirely to agriculture. They depend very little on hunting, and yet, though they all live by the soil, they cannot be said to be all cultivators. Nothing is held in common by the tribe, but when one really industrious man is ound, the old customs are sufficiently observed to allow his relatives to live on the proceeds of is labors. This is often a heavy burden, but it is not usually shirked. This cannot last long. owever, and before long these Indians will show the same proportion of active men among them as are found in other communities.

One of the most potent causes in producing such a state of affairs among the has been no doubt the presence and influence of the Jesuit Mission of St. Ignatius. This is situated in the next valley north of the Jocko: and I learned from Father Bandolini, who came from Italy twelve years ago to live among the Indians of this country, much that was interesting about the Jesuit labors among this trib and those in the neighboring regions.

At the mission is a school for boys and another for girls, under the care of some Sisters of Mercy, who joined the Fathers a few years ago. At these schools the children, in addition to learning to read, write, and ciphe roceive an industrial education sufficient to fit hom to become practical farmers. They learn a little carpentering, and the log buts that they have built show evidence of considerable skill. Then they learn the care of farm machinery and how to manage crops and to cultivate a garden. Crime among them is very rare. Father Bandolini said that during his sojourn here he had known of only two homicides. One was in self-defence and the other ras committed under the influence of liquor stealing is almost unknown, except in one par lished custom that the Fathers have not yet een able to stop it entirely. The Flatheads live on the western slope of

the Rocky Mountains, and right across on the eastern side is the country of the Piegans. From time immemorial these two tribes, without often engaging in actual warfare, have been chiefly interested in stealing each other's orses. Parties from either tribe would suddenly come through one of the many mountain asses and run off with a band of horses beonging to the other; and before long those horses or their equivalents would be back with the Indians who had been first plundered. No Indian's horses nor any white man's horses are safe in an Indian country; but probably no et of animals ever changed owners so often as have the horses that have travelled back and forth over the mountains between the Flatneads and the Piegans. But now this practice is almost abolished. Seven yours ago a treaty was made between the tribes that they would let their horses stay where they belonged.

Some of the younger members have not been able to regist altogether the temptation to do little of the old raiding; but before long the Flathead colts will grow up to be Flathead horses without ever having crossed the Rockies; and so also with the stock of the Piegans,

The Flatheads are one of about fifteen kin

dred tribes that the Jesuits knew under the

Iroquois, the Kootenays, and others. In 1839

Bishop, who was then in St. Louis, to ask that

more missionaries should be sent among them

This expedition was obliged to enter the coun-

try of several tribes with whom they were at

war, and the Iroquois messengers were killed

attempt to send to St. Louis was made again

the following year, and a third in 1841

each with the same result; but in 1842, the

Iroquois succeeded in getting through to

St. Louis, and Father de Smet was sent

north and labored among the Bitter Root

few of that tribe who had professed Christian-

ity did not follow the others into the war; and

since then many more of this and other tribes

On Sunday, the 29th, there was a celebration

of the feast of St. Ignatius at the Jocko Mission

and throughout this week's journey we have

constantly met small bands of Indians going to

the festival. They have been of all tribes, and

some of them come from a distance of two hundred miles. The finest looking men have

been the Nez Perces. For this name of Nez

Percó there also seems to be no explanation.

Their noses are not pierced, and it is not

known the custom over was practised among

them. Yet the name of Nez Percé seems to

have driven out all others, and I could not find that even among themselves they are

called by any name of a true Indian nature.

At the celebration of the feast at the mission,

in addition to the religious ceremonies, there

are always races for horses and for men, the

contests for both varying from one hundred

But probably the most vital cause for the

Indians beginning to pay attention to agri-

of the buffalo. When these animals were plen

ty there were two great huntings every year

Father Bandolini says that the excitemen

among the Indians as the time approached to

leave for the hunt, became so great that every

Fathers were completely ignored.

thing else seemed forgotten, and even the

But when the annual wandering of the buf-

falo stopped, and other sorts of game became

comparatively scarce, the problem of self-sup

port became more difficult, and the necessit

for some other methods than those that were

formerly sufficient was more pressing. Then,

large family is gradually stamping out

again, the increased difficulty of supporting

polygamy and bringing these Indians more

closely to the ordinary ways of civilized life.

THE POLITICS OF THE PERIOD.

From the Albany Argus—Edited by Mr. Nanning, Chair man of the State Committee during 1880.

the National Committee from the State of Iowa,

ainly, he was told, this was so; his name was ofte

canvassed in distant parts of the Union where he could

not necessarily know anything of it; his name was pub-lic property, and Democrats in discussing it did so with-out any regard to his own views or wishes, and simply

for what was considered for the public good. But he wished it understood, and seemed anxious to impress

his idea firmly, that in no sense of the word is he a can

from all sections of the country should be consent to the use of his name, but he had uniformly returned to all the same answer. He could easily understand the

riews and feelings of those who in 1876 had by their

otes elected a President and then had been defrauded

out of their choice; they had a personal wrong to right a grievance of their own to avenge, and that they should

hus feel was neither surprising nor strange. All the in

lications next year point to the election of a Democra

From the Courier-Journal-Edited by the Hon. Henry

Watterson.

didate; he had received many assurances of suppo-

went to visit Mr. Tilden early in July last.

Concerning the Democratic Nomination

culture is the almost complete extinction

have become Christians and evinced a dispo-

sition to take up agriculture and to becom

more peaceful.

yards to five miles.

efore reaching their destination. A similar

BUNBEAMS

-The Congregational Publishing Society wants \$75,000. Toward this a Boston deacon has given \$1,000. More deacons like this one are needed.

-The Episcopalians of Glen Cove, Long Island, have long needed a new building in the place of that which St. Pant's Church has used for many years. They have now decided to build at once. The new build ing will cost about \$25,000.

collective name of Kallispell. This included the Spokanes, the Cour d'Alones, the Pend -The Baptist Weekly gives the vacant churches a wholesome bit of advice when it says: "It a church wants to secure a new pastor, it can scarcely take a surer course to drive off desirable men than by d'Oreilles, the Nez Percés, the Octonagons, the the Iroquois, who had been visited by some maligning the paster who has left them." Jesuits from Canada, sent down to the neares

-The New York Observer says that there is no ground for supposing that the First Presbyterian Church and the University Place Church of this city are contemplating fusion. Both are well off as to mount matters, and both are looking for acceptable pastors -The Churchman wishes that the entire

youthful population of the tenement house district proportion of it induced to stay there. He regards the money spent in giving these young people fresh air and sunlight as one of the noblest charities of the day. -The Christian Union says that "very few intelligent and honest men are satisfied with the man-

tribes until, in 1854, he established the mission ner in which our Government is administered;" and that "their indignation at corrupt methods and cor-rupt men, and their disgust with ignorant and inefficient among the Flatheads. These have come more completely under the influence of the mission measures, are expressed in continual condemnation and than any other tribe. All the Flatheads are Catholics; but even among the tribes that were more -A will of Archbishop Purcell has been difficult to deal with at first, Father Bandolin found, dated Feb. 10, 1880. He bequeaths everything to his successor in the Archbishopric. Probably the credit-ors of the deceased Archbishop would be willing to let says that there is a decided change. At the time of the trouble with the Nez Percés, the

> would only pay the debts of the estate, which amount to about four millions of dollars. -That eccentric ecclesiastic, Canon Knox-Little, has been taking part with the Wesleyans in their open air mission meetings at Chetwood, England. This is a remarkable thing for a ritualist clergyman of the Church of England to do; but it will be remembered that in the course of his stay in this country Canon Knox-Little did and said a great many things that were re-

his successor have all that he can lay hold of if he

-The Independent suggests that the United Presbyterians who refuse to be comforted con-cerning the decision on the organ question should find colesiastical home and happiness in uniting with the Tunkers. The Tunkers are so persistently set against music that they will not allow musical instruments in their families. Theologically, Tunker and Presbyterian would find but little in common. -The London Christian World, in describ-

ing an eminent and learned preacher, says that "his sentences follow each other in one melancholy mono-tone, with no variation of cadence or of speed, no modulation of tone, and no accompanying change of counte-nance or position." It is strange that such a man ever became sminent. Perhaps he is very learned. Or possibly he has rich and influential relations. -In Kansas City the "boy preacher," the

ev. Thomas Harrison, has been instrumental in turn-ing 280 sinners from their evil ways. The meetings in the course of which he accomplished this beneficent work continued six weeks. It is claimed that among these converts are twenty-six entire families. The boy preacher" is now carrying on revival meetings a Jacksonville, Ill. with similar -The Cutholic Review is disposed to make

port of the efforts of the Protestants to convert the in-habitants of New Guines. It ridicules the efforts of the London Society, which has its missionaries at work there, and finds fault with them for being slow. The mission which is thus criticised has been in operation for about seven years, and claims to have done its work as well as circumstances would allow. -The Reformed Dutch Church at Spotsrood, N. J., was knocked to pieces by a sudden thunder

gust. First the steeple toppled over on the roof, which it cut in two at the ridge pole. Then the walls fell apart, tumbling to the ground in such a condition of wreck that the remains are nothing better than kindling wood. The church cost \$8,000, and was considered as good as any wooden sanctuary of similar style. The members are possessed of considerable means, and are able to re-build. In a few months they will have a better building than the one which was wrecked.

—The Rev. Dr. Deems said recens; in a pulpit of the Church of the Strangers that a gentleman whom he had met on the cars was so excited over the demoralizing effect of some of the pictorial periodicals that he felt as though he would like to suppress them. The Doctor did not agree with the gentleman, but con-sidered the freedom of the press so precious that Amer-icans would not surrender it because it was perverted, THE SUN has thoroughly done what justice and truth required. The Argus knows that what Tax Sus says is the truth and the whole truth and nothing but that he did think the suppression of pictorial repbut the truth in the premises. Endorsement of it is bet-ter than reiteration of it would be. We will add, however, that of our own personal knowlresentations of criminal acts would be a legitimate movement, and he was ready to unite in any prudent measures to bring it about.

-Sensational clergymen, who are fond of edge we can testify to the great interest, desire, and cor stant effort of Mr. Tilden to promote the election of Han-cock and English. We had close and frequent conver-sations with him during the canvass. His one object ministering to murderers on the gallows, may find many suggestive hints in the latter end of Charles Henry Lee, who was hanged at Richmond, Va. Many murderer was to do or aid all he could to effect complete Demo-cratic victory in the State and nation. Gen. Hancock knows that he had no more efficient, sagactous, and help-ful friend, adviser, and well wisher than the statesman claim to be converted, but this one, after he experience religion, wanted to be baptized by immersion in a bath tub. If the baptismal ceremony had been performed in public, and a fee charged for admission, there would have been no necessity for taking up a collection at the gallows for the benefit of the survivors of the man. The remark of the officiating minister at the scafwho is certain to be feared and hated by every had man in citius party, because of his great services for right principles and honest government in this land. From the Dubuque Herald—Edited by Mr. Ham, member of old to the assembled congregation, "We are here on a serious occasion, and not on a frolic," shows that th colored people had come as though to a circus or a show of fireworks. Any sensational minister who is fond of It would not of course be proper to detail conversa-tions or relate the opinions he freely gives to guests upor gallows scenes might be proud to usher into the kingdon white stockings, shouting to the gaping crowd an invino circumstances is he a candidate for the Presidentia nomination next year. When told of the use so often made of his name in that connection, he replied at once that it "was without any authority on his part." Cer-

-The camp meeting season is now at its height, and all grades of camps are "booming" with religious privileges. The groves resound with eloquent exhortations to impenitent sinners, urging them to for sake their evil ways and walk in the paths of righteous ness. These are echoed by the amens and the hallelu-jahs of the righteous. The old-time fervor of the camp meeting is almost gone. The excitement which prevailed when hundreds of converts would crown to the "anxious scata" is a thing of the past. The reported conversions are less numerous than of old. The real estate camp meeting has done much to drive the old. fashioned camp off the track. Introducing all the modern attractions which it brought to make religion delightful, it has driven out most of the religion and made the camp meeting largely a thing of attractions and fashions. In the decay of the old style camp meeting the cause of pure and undefiled religion has lost nothing. There were some good features in the old at least camp, but there were a great many mischlevous ones Most of the real estate camps have proved pecuniary failures, although as moral resorts where higher and gambling are excluded, they furnish pleasant bearing

If a Democratic national convention should assemble places for religious families. o morrow, there is little doubt that the nominee for Pres -Both Protestants and Catholics are this ident would be the Hon. Joseph E. McDonaid of Indian week rejoicing in miracle oures. The Canadian pit-grims, who have returned in great numbers from the ership to the man whom, as long as he lives, the part; will recognize as its chief. Of course we refer to Mr shrine of St. Anna de Beaupre, near Quebec, are very happy over the restoration of Miss Lavinia Driver. For three years she had been helpless, owid; to an injury of If Mr. Tilden will accept the nomination in 1884 he ca the knee cap. She was carried from place to place on a litter. She had been praying to St. Anna for relief and restoration. On visiting the Church of St. Anna, and pariaking of the sacrament, she was suddenly restored. have it without a struggle. It is safe to say that no cor estant would enter the lists against him. Neither M: Pendieton nor Mr. McDonald in the West, nor Mr. Bay ard in the East—the only three Democratic statesmen within what may be described as the Presidential orbit who have not been distinctively Mr. Tilden's followers and began to walk about like other people. A boy o six and a girl of about the same age, both of whom had been paralyzed, and had walked with crutches, were it like manner made whole. There was unbounded religious enthusiasm over these cures. At Old Orchard Beact would go before a national convention if he should sig-nify a willingness to take the field again. Mr. Tilden has had, indeed, everwhelming assurances of the fact that he is master of the situation, and, knowing it well the principal enthusiasm was over a lady from Red Bank, N. J., who had been deaf for twenty years Brother Cullis anointed her with oil. Then she fell something like on litching in her ears. This was suo enough, he has reaffirmed to his immediate friends the resolution which, in perfect good faith, he transmitte to the last national convention of his party. ceeded by a strange crackling. Soon the deatness and deniv departed, and the lady began to hear, in wha seemed to her the sound of a cornet, the voice of the

peculiar method pursued.

From the Brooklyn Eagle. Chief Examinor to applicant—When was the battle of Salamis fought? Applicant—Never heard of it. Chief Examiner—Who was Julius Cosar? Applicant George Washington's body servant.

Chief Examiner—What are the elements of water

A Model Examination.

Chief Examiner-What is the product of the sum and the difference of two quantities equal to? Applicant— Ask some other feller. Chief Examiner—Will the applicant please step up

here a moment?

Applicant approaches, and the Chief Examiner addresses him, sotto voce: "What ticket do you vote?"

"The Republican ticket." "Every time?" "Every time." "Call around and see the Secretary of the Board ere a moment !

The applicant is now a clerk in the Treasury Depart-

One Item in the River and Harbor Steal. To THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: It is the reneral opinion among our best citizens that the money expended to improve East Chester Creek is money thrown away. There is a town dock in or along the creek which

away. There is a town dock in or along the creek which is not self-supporting. Since the New Haven Railroad Company has built a branch railroad across the creek it has become more difficult to get canal boats aloops, and coal loats to come up the creek. Felham Bridge was bad enough, but now they have the railroad bridge besides. If office creeks, Chescoquake included, are not benefited any more than East Chester by the appropriations saked for better purposes by paying off some of the bonda flop the Interest and fet our engineers and one thing more worthy of their calling. If the citizens along these creeks could be seen, they would be the best judges as to what ought to be flow. I believe the local politicians are somewhat to blame for the extravagance and waste of the people's money in working these creeks.

Mr. Vernos, N. Y., Aug. 3.

When leaving home for the summer the prudent provide themselves with Dr. Jayne's Carminative Balsam, in order to treat promptly and effectually all stacks of cramp, districted descriptions, descriptions, ac-ecomplaints more or less prevalent everywhere at this season of the year.—449.

to-day inquire into the history of the "Cities of Refuge," as given in Joshus, xx., 1-0. Under the system of law which prevailed among the Israelites in their first settle ment in the new country, it was not possible to secure the immediate operation of the courts of justice. There was a custom, not sanctioned by modern law, that the avenger of blood" might take the life of one who had iain another. Even if the slaying was accidental the slayer was at the mercy of the "avenger of blood" until he could secure safely by entering a "City of Refuge." For cities of refuge six eligibly situated points were ap-pointed, the record of which is given in this leason. Three of them were on either side of the Jordan. To the most convenient of these refuges a pursued man might run with utmost speed. The avenger might slay him on the road, if he could catch him; but when once arrived within the city the fugitive was safe until his case could be investigated. If he was found to have commit-ted the homicide accidentally he was free. If proved to be a deliberate murder he was handed over to justice, the execution of which was sharp and severe. The roads to these cities of refuge were to be kept in as good con-dition as the rugged nature of the country would permit. The privilege of asylum thus provided was not only for born israelites, but for all who night be in the country. The cities on the west of the Jordan were Kedesh Shechem, and Hebron. On the east were Golan, Ramoth and Bezer. The sites of Golan and Bezer cannot now be and Bezer. The sites of Golan and Bezer cannot now be identified. The others are well known. The Refuge af forded to the sinyeris considered typical of that forted in Jesus Christ, under the new dispensation, for sinuers of every description.

brother, who at that particular time happened to be de-livering a discourse. At this Orchard Seach camp meeting several hundred persons who had been in valids gave their testimony as to the miraculous opera

tion of faith, prayer, and healing oil. Protestant and Catholic look on this miracle-cure business from widel; different points of view. Yet if the same result is reached, and the cures can be depended upon, as

restored invalid need engage in controversy as to th

-The studious Sunday school children wil